



UNIT 1
M.ED. SEMESTER II

Noam Chomsky's Linguistic Principles of Language Teaching

By Prof Shalini Rana

WHAT IS LANGUAGE?

- Language is system of signs.

This is a question mark.



NOAM CHOMSKY (B. 1928)

FROM USA



- **Avram Noam Chomsky**^[a] (born December 7, 1928) is an American philosopher, linguist, cognitive scientist, historian, social critic, and political activist. Sometimes called "the father of modern linguistics", Chomsky is also a major figure in analytic philosophy and one of the founders of the field of cognitive science. He holds a joint appointment as Institute Professor Emeritus at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Laureate Professor at the University of Arizona, and is the author of more than 100 books on topics such as linguistics, war, politics, and mass media. Ideologically, he aligns with anarcho-syndicalism and libertarian socialism.



In 1959 Chomsky published a review of [B. F. Skinner's](#) 1957 book [Verbal Behavior](#) in the academic journal [Language](#), in which he argued against Skinner's view of language as learned behavior. The review argued that Skinner ignored the role of human creativity in linguistics and helped to establish Chomsky as an intellectual.^[71] With Halle, Chomsky proceeded to found MIT's graduate program in linguistics. In 1961 he was awarded tenure, becoming a [full professor](#) in the Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics.^[72] Chomsky went on to be appointed plenary speaker at the Ninth [International Congress of Linguists](#), held in 1962 in [Cambridge, Massachusetts](#), which established him as the *de facto* spokesperson of American linguistics.^[73] Between 1963 and 1965 he consulted on a military-sponsored project "to establish natural language as an operational language for command and control"; [Barbara Partee](#), a collaborator on this project and then-student of Chomsky, has said this research was justified to the military on the basis that "in the event of a nuclear war, the generals would be underground with some computers trying to manage things, and that it would probably be easier to teach computers to understand English than to teach the generals to program.



- Chomsky continued to publish his linguistic ideas throughout the decade, including in *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax* (1965), *Topics in the Theory of Generative Grammar* (1966), and *Cartesian Linguistics: A Chapter in the History of Rationalist Thought* (1966).^[75] Along with Halle, he also edited the *Studies in Language* series of books for Harper and Row.^[76] As he began to accrue significant academic recognition and honors for his work, Chomsky lectured at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1966.^[77] His Beckman lectures at Berkeley were assembled and published as *Language and Mind* in 1968.^[78] Despite his growing stature, an intellectual falling-out between Chomsky and some of his early colleagues and doctoral students—including Paul Postal, John "Haj" Ross, George Lakoff, and James D. McCawley—triggered a series of academic debates that came to be known as the "Linguistics Wars",



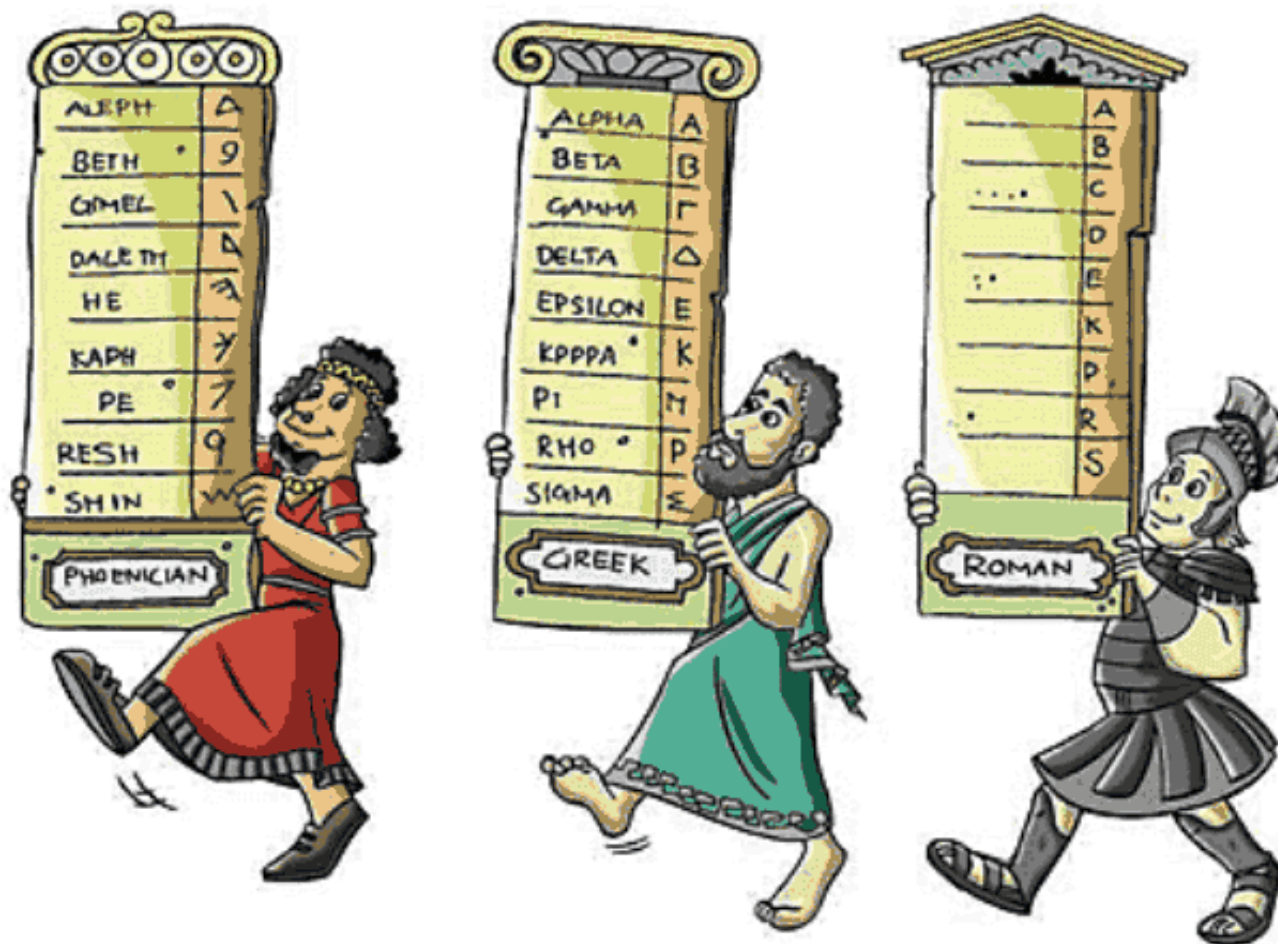
MAIN TENANTS



- Language signs and its meaning are arbitrary.
- There's no natural relation between a word , its sound and its meaning.
- Writing is secondary.
- Sounds are important for conveying meaning.
- Speech is the original basis of a language.
- We are born with universal grammar.



Applied Linguistics in Ancient Times



- The natural order of learning is from oral to written approach.
- Language is not static.
- Language grows with culture.
- Language gets enriched with the passage of time.
- Sounds, symbols and meaning of words keeps on changing with the passage of time.



LISTENING IS PRIMARY.



PRINCIPLE OF TEACHING LANGUAGE ACCORDING TO LINGUISTS

- Follow the natural order i.e. Listening , speaking , reading and writing.
- Provide natural and amicable learning environment.
- Teach language through activities.
- Encourage conversation in target language.



- Give opportunity for habit formation.
- Use graded vocabulary.
- Encourage learning by imitation.
- Create environment for practical utility.
- Use multiple line approach.
- Use mother tongue intelligently for second language learning.

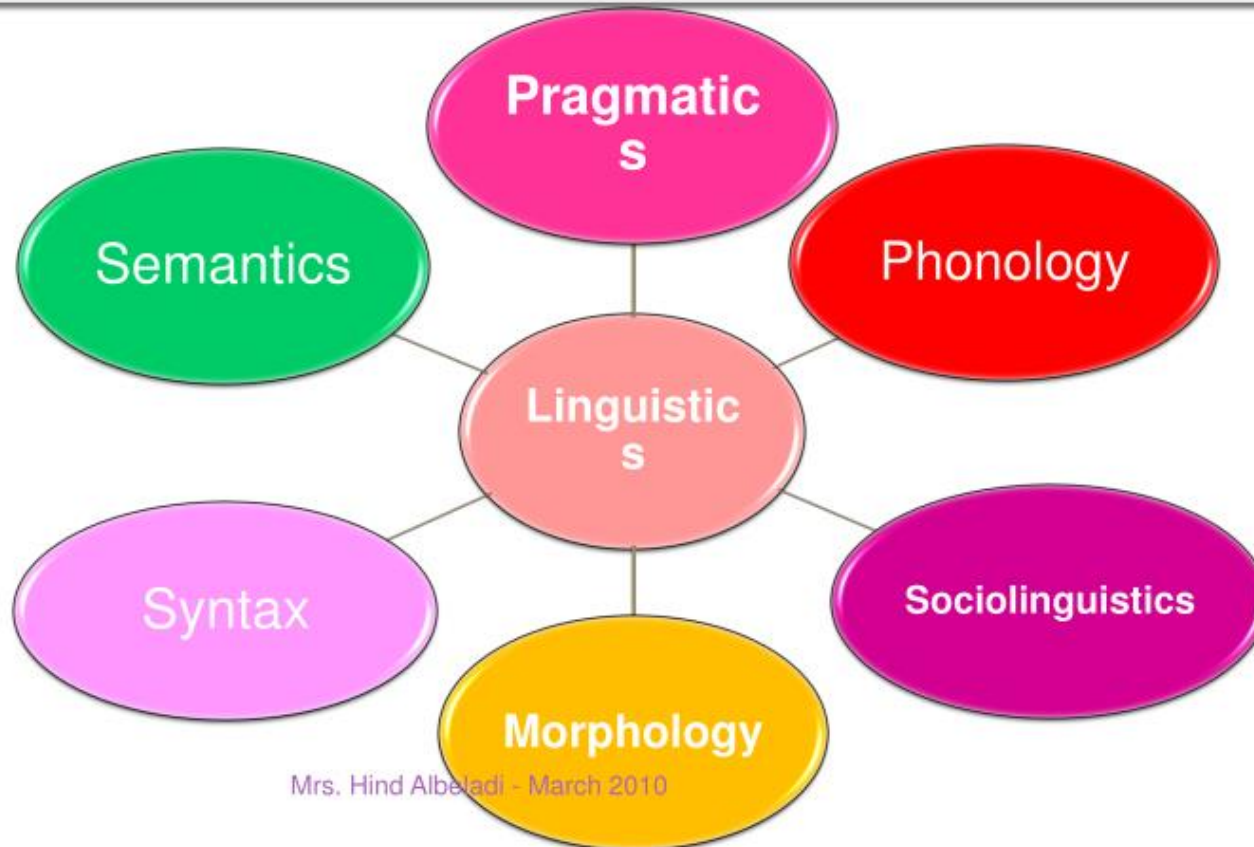


HABIT FORMATION IS MUST FOR SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING.



LATER STAGES CAN DEAL WITH THE FOLLOWING :-

Linguistics is essential to applied linguistics , but is not only discipline that contributes to it. the



LANGUAGE LEARNING SHOULD NOT BE A
BURDEN BUT AN EXCITING ACTIVITY.



REFERENCES

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www.wikipedianoamchomsky.com

www.neoenglishblogspot.com

Study material Eflu, Hyderabad

Images from Google



○ Thank you

